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GENERAL INDEX TO THE MEDICAL JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR.—The following very general index to the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, embracing a period of twenty years, is the result of the habit of the writer of referring (usually on the outside of the cover) to such articles or facts in each quarterly or monthly No. as from their interest or supposed practical importance he wished subsequently to recur to. The reference is generally to a single page, and often to a sentiment or prescription embraced in a single sentence, indicated in his own copy by a marginal notice; thus enabling him to refer to the particular fact with facility. This practice has been found so satisfactory, that I have not only continued it, but, as may be seen, the references have become progressively more numerous.

Our periodicals are, when properly conducted, the store-houses where that best of knowledge, the result of personal experience, is accumulated; and though much of it, in time, becomes embodied in systems of practice, and is thus rendered accessible to all, no inconsiderable portion, it is apprehended, remains afloat for a long time, or is suffered ultimately to be lost. Instance the successful mode of treating one of our hitherto most fatal diseases, croup, by Surgeon Kemble. Though ten years have elapsed since his plan was commended to the faculty of N. England through this Journal (see Index Vol. III., page 25, and Vol. VIII., page 21), it is believed no system of practice, published in this country, contains it; even that excellent work on Theory and Practice by Marshall Hall, re-published in Boston in 1839, though greatly enlarged and improved by its American editors, leaves us to pursue the old, and, in most cases, it is believed, worse than useless practice of bleeding in that disease. In justice it should be added, that of the many worthy offerings to the public weal by one of these gentlemen, this re-publication (notwithstanding a few supposed inadvertences) must be considered by physicians as one of the most acceptable. See, also, the use of the *Air-pump* in Strangulated Hernia, Vol. XIII. The writer has used this novel remedy in two cases only, but in both was its application perfectly and readily successful, after the failure of some of the common means of reduction.

The ordinary indexes to these volumes can hardly be considered a substitute for the references proposed; for often, as remarked above, the latter refer to a single fact, remark, or prescription, and hence the title of the

original article does not indicate the particular matter referred to. For instance, in Vol. VIII., page 389, is an article entitled "Considerations on the Bitterness of Vegetables," to which I have just had occasion to recur in my practice, that I might avail myself of some excellent remarks on the use of aloes in affections of the liver, contained on the 391st page, and referred to in the "General Index" thus, "Aloes, specific action of on the liver." It is obvious that the title of the original article could have given no clue to the particular remarks sought. Again, in Vol. X., N. E. Journal of Medicine and Surgery, page 231, is an article by Dr. Peirson, headed "Clinical Remarks." The article is continued through four pages, and on the last is a suggestion on sub-luxation of the radius in children (page 234 of the General Index), which I have repeatedly profited by in practice. It is now about twenty years since Dr. P.'s plain directions for reducing this pretty common injury were given; yet, after some research to ascertain the fact, I have not found this precise accident or its remedy clearly indicated in any system of surgery to which I have referred.

Being about to have the Journal, now consisting of more than thirty volumes, bound, I have been compelled to transcribe these references from the paper covers; having done so, and finding myself in possession of a general index of unexpected length, it occurred to me that its publication, from the considerations above stated, might be useful, giving such as possess any considerable series of the work an additional interest in it by rendering a reference easy to some of its most important contents.

With these views, I submit it to the disposal of the editor, and am,

Nantucket, 2d mo. 11th, 1841.

Respectfully, &c.

PAUL SWIFT.

References to some of the most important or interesting Articles, Facts and Suggestions contained in the New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, from 1820 to 1840, inclusive.

NEW-ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

VOLUME IX.—Diagnosis in Dyspeptic Affections, p. 50; Chelone Glabra, 105; Bill of Mortality for Portsmouth, N. H., for 1818 and 1819, 390; Bill of Mortality for the Town of Boston from Dec. 31, 1815, to Jan. 1, 1820, 392–395.

X.—Prussic or Hydro-cyanic Acid, 21 and 96; Cynanche Laryngea, Dr. Jackson, 222; Sub-luxation of the Radius, Dr. Peirson, 234.

XI.—Arm presentation, Dr. Channing, 30; Additional facts on do., Dr. Hale, 130; Vaccination, Report on in France, 190; Contusions on the Epigastrium (Larrey), 204; Hydrocephalus, Bandage in, 207; Indigestion, Phillips on, 281; Oil Turpentine, rendered more palatable, 321.

XII.—Diseases of Females, Dr. Clarke, 135; Influence of artificial Eruptions on internal Disease, 265; Iodine, 295; Pathology, Study of, Dr. Ware, 337.

XIII.—Obstructed Catamenia, Dr. Dewees, 154; Re-vaccination, 171; Serofula, Iodine in, 213; Sulphate of Kina, 218; Thoracic Percussion and Abdominal Pressure, 315; Puerperal Convulsions, 355.

XIV.—Anatomy, Study of, 188 ; Spine, Curvatures of, Dr. Macartney, 197 ; Paruria Erratica, Dr. Arnold, 337 ; Calomel, large Doses of, Dr. Cartwright, 365 ; Puerperal Fever, Turpentine in, 370 ; Croup, Nitrate of Silver in, 372.

XV.—Croton Oil, 20 ; Sulphate Quinine, 30 ; Iodine, on the effects of, Dr. Manson, 33 ; Saphena Vein, tying of, 167 ; Veins, inflamed by wounds of, 201 ; Noli-me-tangere, Ointment for, 210 ; "Hive Syrup," Coxe's, 308 ; Croup, 309 ; "Brown Mixture," 309.

THIRD SERIES, VOL. I.—Purgative Medicines, Dr. Ware, 81 ; Angina Maligna and Croup, identity of, 211 ; Lunar Caustic, externally, 314 ; Salivation, cured by Calomel, 326 ; Effects of Atmospheric Pressure on Venous Circulation, 337 ; Medical Statistics of Paris, 426.

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

VOLUME III.—Croup, *improved* Mode of Treatment of, by Surgeon Kemble, 25 ; Case of do. Dr. Ware, 145.

IV.—Constipation, Emetics in, 48 ; Croup, treated on Kemble's Plan, by Dr. Townsend, 145 ; Medical Students, Prof. Pattison, 280 ; Stages of Human Life, 289 ; Rheumatic Affections of the Chest, Diagnosis in, 300 ; Larynx, Spasms from Inflammation, 335 ; Rheumatism, Colchicum in, 369 ; Hooping Cough, 388.

V.—Ergot in various Kinds of Hæmorrhages, 73 ; Cancerous Ulcerations of the Face, 83.

VI.—Massachusetts Anatomy Bill, 80 ; Opium, on the Use of, 156 ; Spinal Irritation, Cases of, 236 ; Cholera in Paris (N. P. Willis), 279.

VII.—Cholera, Saline Injections into the Veins in, 49 and 169 ; Cholera, Statistics of in America, 66 ; Hooping Cough, Sulphuret of Potash in, 148 ; Burns and Scalds, Nitrate of Silver in, 173 ; Cholera, Contagion of in Paris, 212 ; Digitalis in Hæmorrhage from the Nose, 290 ; Croton Oil, external and internal use of, 354 ; Medicated Lozenge, 420.

VIII.—Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis, Digitalis in, 6 ; Croup, Surgeon Kemble's Treatment of, 21 ; Fauces, chronic Inflammation of, 99 ; Urine, Retention of, 99 ; Neutral Mixture and effervescent draught, 376 ; Cholera, large Doses of Calomel in, 378 ; Aloes, specific Action of on the Liver, 391.

IX.—Uterine Hemorrhage, 26 ; Tea and Coffee, Effects of used in excess, 53 ; Opium Eating, 67 and 117 ; Resemblance of Progeny and Parents, 101 ; Sulphur Bath, Construction of, 158 ; Nerves, Bell on the, 244 ; Auscultation, 246.

X.—Gleet, Remedy for, 51 ; Tonsils and Uvula, Excision of, 125 ; Dropsy, Iodine in, 201 and 236 ; Chronic Gastritis, Treatment of, 245 ; Foreign Substances in the Ear, new Mode of extracting, 317 ; Scarlatina, 328 ; Dysentery, 399.

XI.—Scarlatina, Iodine in, 45 ; Dropsy, Iodine in, 89 ; Intus-susception, artificial Inflation of the Bowels in, 191 ; Toothache, Nitric Acid in, 198 ; Pericarditis (by Dr. Hooker), 329 ; Insanity, Evidences of, 361 ; Consumption, Treatment of by Inhalation, 409.

XII.—Mugwort, or Artemisia Vulgaris, 50 ; Mercurial Ointment, easy

Mode of preparing, 67 ; Trepan, Indications for (Velpeau), 90 ; Turpentine, some of the uses of, 101 ; Acute Rheumatism, Treatment of, 106 ; Tincture Lyttæ, Fortis, 141 ; Abnormal Sounds in various parts of the Body, 181 ; Hiccough, Blister to the Neck for, 223 ; Calculi, Removal of from the Urethra, 238 ; Rheumatism, Acute, Colchicum in, 295 ; Diabetes, Tincture Lyttæ in, 299 ; Bloodletting after Re-action in local Injuries, 310 ; Wounds, Dressing of, 313 ; White Tumors of the Joints (Lisfranc), 357 ; Amenorrhœa, Sinapisms to the Mamma in, 408 ; Ptyalism, Catechu in, 419.

XIII.—Physicians, educated at Home, 50 ; Spasmodic Asthma, Nux Vomica in, 51 ; Croup, Sulph. Copper in, 67 ; Cancer of the Breast, diagnostic Marks of, 78 ; Diabetes, Creosote in, 97 ; Dropsy, Chalybeates in, 98 ; White Swelling, Mercurial Treatment of, 137 ; Creosote, anti-emetic properties of, 160 ; Hooping Cough, Treatment of, 216 ; *Strangulated Hernia*, use of *Air-pump* in, 245 ; Retained Placenta, Hour-glass Contraction in, 269 ; Rectum, imperforation of the, 288 ; Ulcers, Chalk-ointment in, 306 ; Diabetes, Iodine in, 387 ; Opium, Corrector of, 402.

XIV.—Tartar Emetic, *largest dose* of, 103 ; Delirium Tremens, Digitalis specific for ? 131 ; *Noli-me-tangere*, Fowler's Solution in, 137 ; Insanity, Medico-legal Testimony in, 246 ; Spinal Diseases, Treatment in, 373.

XV.—Tympanitis, Acet. of Lead in, 12 ; Tooth Extractor (Hanson's), 32 ; Sore Nipples, Chloride of Soda in, 35 ; Hygeian Pills, Analysis of, 49 ; Cholera Infantum, Peach-leaves in, 59 ; Caesarian Operation, 89 ; Acute Rheumatism, Colchicum in, 250 ; Venereal Buboës, Ulcerations and Nodes (Dr. Stedman), 251 ; Hare-lip, Operation for (Dr. Peirson), 295 : Vermifuge, 302.

XVI.—Colica Pictonum, 41 ; Leucorrhœa and Menorrhagia, 313 ; Epilepsy, Artemisia Absinthium in, 353 ; Otorrhœa, 413.

XVII.—Phrenology, 53 ; Divided Intestine, Treatment of (Jobert), 75 ; Iron in effervescent draught, 112 ; Tinea Capitis, Jasser's Ointment, 163 ; Cancer, Operations in, 167 ; Penis, Amputation of, 193 ; Uterine Hæmorrhage, Creosote in, 203 ; Dropsy, Digitalis in, 218 ; Ear, Polypi in the, 237 ; Occiput, flattening of the, 251 ; Delirium Tremens, 283 and 294 ; Wisdom condensed, 288 ; Natural Magic, Spectres, &c., 392.

XVIII.—Phthisis, Butchers exempt from, 6 ; Monkeys and Cows die of Tubercles in Paris, 9 ; Passive Hæmorrhage, Capsicum in, 26 ; Tobacco, poisoning by, antidote, 35 ; Spina bifida, 109 ; Pneumonitis, Respiration in, 281 ; Delirium Tremens, Digitalis in, 285 ; Bloodletting, Mode of (by Marshall Hall), 363 ; Mercury, Effect of large and small Doses, 410 ; Eyelids, Encysted Tumors of, 414.

XIX.—Mineral Springs at Avon, N. Y., 27 ; Ophthalmia, Treatment of, 39 ; Division of Tendons (Liston), 62 ; Neuralgia, Cure of by Emetics, 77 ; Puerperal Diseases (by Marshall Hall), 102-117 ; Dysentery, ataxic Fever and passive Hæmorrhage, Capsicum in, 124-125 ; Fracture, Jaw and Thigh (Dr. Hayward), 138 ; Amputation *after* Re-action, 150 ; Rectum, Fissure of, 151 ; Hæmorrhoids and Nævi, 157 ; Tongue, Can-

cer of the, 158 ; Poisoning externally, Morphia in ; 191 ; Intus-susception cured by Inflation, 195 ; Nose, Polypus of the, 274 ; Bran-bread System, 222 ; Dropsy, Dr. Whitridge's Case of, 223 ; Scarlatina, Paliatives and Preventives, 232-251 ; Dr. Physick, the Remains of, 257 ; Asphyxia from Charcoal, 325 ; Evolution of Organic Existences, 329 ; Puerperal Diseases (M. Hall), 357-359 ; Suppurative Phlebitis (do.), 405 ; Burdock as an alterative, 435.

XX.—Diseases of the Wrist-joint, 23 ; Scarlatina, Ipecacuanha in, 55 ; Exercising—being exercised, 91 ; Anemia of Puerperal Women, 101 ; Chronic Thrush, 107 ; Astringent Gargles, 122 ; Punctured Wound, case, 124 ; Poison not always poisonous, 127 ; Anemia, Sulphur in, 133 and 134 ; Creosote Anti-emetic, 135 ; Sore Nipples, Nitrate of Silver in, 136 ; Smiles of Providence more numerous than the Frowns, 143 ; Tinea Capitis, Alteratives in, 144 ; Dissection, preservation of Bodies for, 195 ; Knee-joint, Disease of the, 238 ; Erysipelas, traumatic, 274 ; Shingles, 284 ; Dysentery, intermittent, 312 ; Indigestion, Treatment of, 327-328 ; Extraordinary Abstinence, 333 ; Spectacles, use of by the aged and near-sighted, 416.

XXI.—Factitious Drinks (by Senex), 11, 34, 47 ; Smallpox in Boston in 1721, Cases 5989, died 844, 15 ; Fistula, vesico-vaginal, 25 ; Deaf and Dumb, number of married, 54 ; American Physiological Society, 54 ; Tubercles, diagnostic (by Dr. Jackson), 59 ; Typhus a local Disease, 75, 76, 77 ; Macrotrys racemosa, 65, 126 ; Intermittents, Ligatures to the Limbs in, 129 ; Great Britain, Medical Statistics for, 178 ; West Indies, Consumption in, 201 ; Poisoned Wounds, Ice in, 267, 304 ; Re-vaccination after Puberty, 275, 324 ; Uterus, Polypus of the, 289 ; Cow, Inoculation of, 306 ; Alkaline Indigestion, 313 ; Chronic Dropsy, Iodine in, 315 ; Piles, Black Pitch in, 326 ; Bronchitis, Diagnosis of (Dr. Gerhard), 365 ; Digestion, Experiments on (by Prof. Schultz), 369 ; Vegetable Food less digestible than Animal, 379 ; Digestibility of Meat improved by keeping, 395 ; Ear, Pin lodged in, 406 ; Rectum, imperforated, 419.

XXII.—Malarious Atmosphere in Consumption, 5 ; Intermittent and Phthisis, alternating, 8 ; Heart, Organic Disease of in Rheumatism, 16 ; Deaths under 10 now, and fifty years since, 38 ; Tumors, their Diagnosis and Extirpation, 53 ; Fractures, "Immovable Apparatus" for, 85 ; Dropsy, Tobacco in, 110 ; Arsenic, Poisoning by, 118 ; Chronic Ophthalmia, Treatment of, 134 ; Bilious and Yellow Fevers (Dr. Ingalls), 149 ; Tetanus and Trismus, 156, 237 ; Scrofula, Salt in, 178 ; Hyères, in France, Climate of, 183 ; Diseases of the Breast (Velpeau), 202 ; Spinal Irritation, 250 ; Vegetable Diet, N. York Asylum, 309 ; Insanity, Predisposition to, 334 ; Amputation after Re-action, 346 ; Thumb, Dislocation of the, 347 ; Dumbness produced by Quinine, 370 ; Scarlatina, Mustard Bath in, 374 ; Periods of Human Life, 395 ; Health of Central America, 407.

XXIII.—Uterus, Cancer of the, 11 ; Infants, Diarrhoea of, 19 ; Polypus, cured by Sanguinaria, 102 ; Gonorrhœa, Spontaneous Origin of, 117 ; Gangrene of the Mouth, Actual Cautery in, 123 ; Cramp and Rheumatism, Sulphur in, 127 ; Vaccination, efficacy of, 148 ; Constipation,

habitual, 156; Hooping Cough, Sulphate of Copper in, 167; Nursing, Weaning, &c., 172, 173; Gangrene of the Mouth, Nit. Argenti in, 178; Epilepsy and Neuralgia, Croton Oil in, 229; Diabetes, Tr. Murias Ferri in, 245; Pregnancy, Urine diagnostic of, 250.

[We regret that the paper of our esteemed correspondent has suffered, for so long a time, such apparent neglect at our hands. It has not been forgotten, however, nor mislaid. It was at first deferred on account of some doubt as to the best mode of printing it, and more recently original articles have been constantly on hand which seemed to require more immediate attention.—Those of our readers who have the volumes of the Journal from its commencement will doubtless find the Index of Dr. S. very convenient, and all will perceive that in the course of twenty years subjects of great practical importance, in every branch of medicine and surgery, have been treated of in its pages.—Since this Index was received from Dr. Swift, he has taken up his residence in Philadelphia, from which place we hope communications, containing results of his long experience and observation, will occasionally find their way to our pages.]

CASE OF STRANGULATED OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, a wood-sawer, aged 55, has been intemperate for many years, but recently joined the happy number of reformed drunkards.

August 31st, the patient returned from his daily labor with a slight pain in his left side, where he had been troubled with oblique inguinal hernia for several years. He had worn a truss (or what he called a truss, which was far from resembling that instrument) for a long time.

Sept. 2^d, I was called to visit the patient, and while inquiring into his symptoms and examining the abdomen, he remarked that he had been ruptured for many years, by which my attention was immediately directed to the parts implicated in hernia. There was a slight fulness of the external inguinal ring of the ruptured side, but no more, as the patient said, than was usually present in ordinary health. I could discover nothing of the tenderness and hardness that generally characterize the presence of a strangulated portion of intestine or omentum. The patient experienced no pain and but little uneasiness from any attempts to reduce the slight tumor, and said "all about the rupture felt as well as it usually did when about his work." As the patient represented himself to have been subject to similar attacks, like the present, that often lasted a week or more, and there beginning to be some tenderness of the abdomen, I bled him, directed fomentations to the abdomen, ordered injections to be used frequently, gave an opiate, and left him, cathartics having been given previously to my seeing him.

3^d. Patient no better. Strangulation being now suspected, and not feeling willing to take the responsibility of an operation in this case alone, Dr. T. Chadbourne (who has directed his attention somewhat extensively to this branch of practice) was called in consultation, and advised against an operation—giving it as his opinion, that notwithstanding the patient's

present situation may be the result of, or occasioned by, his hernia; yet considering the entire absence of swelling, tenderness, or inflammation of the hernial tumor, the hernia could not be the only difficulty in the case; that the disease was probably beyond the reach of the knife; and considering the great prostration of the patient, in connection with his broken-down constitution from many years habitual intemperance, he thought the operation hardly justifiable, even if the symptoms of strangulation were less equivocal; but the absence of all inflammation, swelling and tenderness of the sac, the usual symptoms that indicate the necessity of an operation, strengthened his opinion as given above.

4th. Patient rather worse. Gave the tobacco injection twice, which had the effect to relax the system without any permanent relief. Gave several powders of calomel and opium, followed by a large dose of spirits of turpentine and castor oil, which was retained for a considerable time.

5th. Patient evidently worse; pain greater; abdomen swollen at every point; obstruction continues; feculent matter vomited; no swelling or tenderness of the hernial sac. Met Dr. C. again in consultation, who was still of opinion the patient's chance of recovery would not be increased by an operation. Recommended perseverance in the former means, and a repetition of the injections by means of the elastic stomach tube, introduced high up the colon.

6th. Symptoms decidedly worse; pulse quick and small; extremities cold, and frequent vomiting. The patient lingered until the 7th, at 4 o'clock, when he died.

Inspection, eighteen hours after death, assisted by my students, Dr. C. being out of town.—The exterior of the body natural when laid upon the table, with a considerable emaciation. Some rigidity of the abdomen, but both sides natural, excepting a slight fulness along the spermatic cord of the hernial side, below the external inguinal ring. The abdomen was opened after the usual manner. The peritoneum not much inflamed. The small intestines a good deal inflamed, and covered with enlarged capillaries. The region of the hernia was next examined, where a small portion of the ileum was found firmly incarcerated at the internal abdominal ring. The tumor formed by the strangulated portion of intestine, was about the size of an American walnut; not sufficient to obstruct the passage entirely. The aperture at the internal ring, through which the intestine escaped, was about one half inch in diameter. The sac was laid open below the external, which was natural, without any discoloration, or other marks of inflammation. The strangulated portion of intestine was of a dark brown and greenish hue, which extended to either side of the confined portion about two inches.

Cases like the above must be rare, and few only have been reported. I probably shall never see another; but if there are surgeons who have had similar cases in their practice, they would do the profession a favor, and carry safety to the patient, by reporting them. T. HAYNES.

Concord, N. H., Oct., 1841.

P. S.—Having handed the above communication to Dr. Chadbourne, it was returned with the following note. T. H.

The above case adds another item of proof to the generally acknow-

ledged fact, that "no class of diseases subjects the skill of the practitioner to a more severe test than the successful treatment of hernia in all its varieties." Even the *existence* of the disease is not always easily detected. A young man recently presented himself at the Infirmary for the Treatment of Hernia, in this town, wearing a truss applied by one of the most distinguished surgeons in New England. The instrument was applied after great effort made to reduce what was supposed an hernial tumor of recent occurrence. The next day after his admittance, the (supposed hernial) tumor was opened, and discharged a quart of pure pus. The disease proved to be a lumbar abscess that pointed at the external inguinal ring. The above is by no means a solitary instance. I have had two similar cases since. But this was particularly interesting on account of the deservedly high standing of the surgeon who applied the truss. It is a very common occurrence for patients to present themselves wearing trusses for varicocele or other complaints of the parts, when no hernia exists. B. B. Cooper reports a case in the Med.-Chir. Rev. for Jan., 1840, that terminated fatally, under equally equivocal symptoms of strangulation with your case. After a post-mortem examination, having found the bowel strangulated, he makes the very sage remark, that "if he were to have a similar case he would operate;" and who would not come to the same conclusion, after the light that dissection had thrown upon the case?

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE TEETH.

[**Notice** has already appeared in the Journal of the publication, in England, of three memoirs on the teeth, read at the meeting, in 1839, of the British Association for the Encouragement of Medical Science, by Alexander Nasmyth. From a notice of the first memoir, in the London Lancet, we copy the following remarks and quotations.]

Our readers are aware that a tooth consists of three substances: of *enamel*, which forms a thin crust over the crown; of *ivory*, or tooth bone, which constitutes the chief bulk of the tooth; and of *cementum*, or *crusta petrosa*, which invests the root of the tooth, and under certain circumstances forms a thin lining to, or completely fills up the *cavitas pulparum*. The ivory or tooth-bone consists of fibre-like, undulating tubuli, which traverse a dense, interfibrous or intertubular substance. The intertubular substance has been described hitherto by our best anatomists, among whom may be named Perkinje, Retzius, and Müller, as uniform and structureless. But Mr. Nasmyth is "disposed to believe that it is not only organized, but so differently and characteristically so in different animals, as to be capable of affording valuable aid to the naturalist in classifying the animal kingdom." According to Mr. Nasmyth, the producing structure of the ivory, viz., the pulp, "is cellular throughout its entire structure;" the producing structure of the enamel, viz., the internal surface of the capsule, is also cellular; and the ivory and the enamel which are formed by a transformation of the pulp, and of the internal surface of the capsule, bear distinct traces of the cellular texture of which their basis is composed.

This important discovery, the originality of which cannot, we believe, be questioned, was made by Mr. Nasmyth in the inverse order to that which we have adopted in describing its nature.

"My attention," the author observes, "was first drawn to the structure of the interfibrous substance on examining a delicate section of the fossil tooth of a rhinoceros, by the aid of a very high magnifying power, of one-tenth of an inch focal distance, and of the most perfect kind, with an achromatic condenser of light. The instrument with which I have conducted my researches, and upon the accuracy of which I place the greatest reliance, is that of Mr. Powell. In the section of the tooth of the rhinoceros to which I have just alluded, will be observed an appearance of cells or compartments;" an appearance which the author's subsequent investigations proved to be universal both in fossil and in recent teeth.

Mr. Nasmyth has also made researches into the structure and composition of the tubuli, which that gentleman terms "fibres," of the teeth of different animals. These he finds to

"Present an interrupted or baccated appearance, as if they were made up of different compartments—an obvious concomitant of the cellular structure of the interfibrous material. The size and relative position of these portions or divisions of a fibre differ in various series of animals. In the human subject, for instance, each compartment of the fibre is of an oval shape, and its long, small extremity is in apposition with that next adjoining. The long axis of the oval corresponds with the course of the fibre. In some species of the monkey tribe, the fibre appears to be composed of two rows of compartments parallel to each other. In the orang-outang the fibre is composed of rhomboidal divisions, and in the baboon they are oval, like those of the human subject, and the surfaces of the long axes are in apposition. In fact, each class of animals seems to have a distinct characteristic appearance, but all are similar in respect to the general baccated appearance."

Of the application of his views to practical purposes, the author remarks:—

"All systems of dental structure which have hitherto been propounded have failed, I think, to explain facts of daily occurrence; but they may be accounted for, I venture to assert, by the cellular organization of the interfibrous substance which has been improperly termed structureless, and by the peculiar baccated arrangement of the fibres."

On the structure of the enamel, we read the following:—

"According to the views of Retzius, Perkinje, and the recent investigators of the structure of the teeth by the aid of the microscope, the enamel consists of fibres, running in a direction from the centre to the circumference of the tooth. On making a section of the enamel in a direction parallel to the transverse diameter of the tooth, the appearance as described by these writers is observed, and they are said to be seen to terminate in a hexagonal form beneath the investing *crusta petrosa*. If, however, a different section of the enamel of the human tooth be made, for instance, one near the surface, parallel to the vertical direction or long axis of the tooth, an appearance presents itself which has induced me to

take a different view of the nature of the structure of the enamel. The section of the enamel presents compartments or divisions, but of a different character from those I have already spoken of as existing in the interfibrous structure of the ivory. Each compartment of the enamel is of a semi-circular form, and the convexity of the semicircle or arch looks upward towards the free external portion of the tooth."

[In connection with the above remarks on the structure of the teeth, we give below a recipe for their treatment when diseased and painful. It is from the pen of Dr. I. I. Greenwood, of New York, and is copied from the last No. of the American Journal and Library of Dental Science. In an introductory note, Dr. G. refers to the danger which every one knows attends the use of arsenic for this purpose, but he thinks it arises from the mal-administration of the article, and can therefore be avoided.]

When a patient applies to me for the cure of tooth-ache, I examine the tooth, and clean out the cavity, endeavoring to make *bare* the nerve, if practicable, with a small instrument. If the nerve bleeds, so much the better. I then wipe out the cavity with raw cotton steeped in essence of peppermint, laudanum or alcohol. After which, I take raw cotton of sufficient size to stop up three fourths of the cavity of the tooth. I dip the point into laudanum, so as somewhat to saturate the cotton with it, that the *mixture* I shall mention below may adhere to it. I then take upon the point of it, by *touching the mixture*, about the size of a large *pin's head*, and in *no instance* do I ever *use more, however large the cavity in the tooth*; but sometimes a *smaller* quantity. This I place in the cavity of the tooth, immediately in contact, if I can, with the *nerve*, and stop up the cavity with mastic, composed of Venice turpentine, heated, and mixed with calcined plaster of Paris and chalk. Feuchtwanger's Prussian cement for the teeth *will answer*, placed upon the raw cotton in the tooth, and sometimes mixed up with it so as to fill up the cavity, charging the patient to take it out in *three days exactly*, and in no wise to masticate on that side during the time. If a patient will come to me, which they generally will do, I take it out for them, which I prefer to do, and wash out the cavity with alcohol. The tooth is by this time *cured*; but for fear there may remain an ichorous fluid oozing still from the dental canal, I leave it for *three days longer*, when the organ is *fully prepared and ready* for stopping, either with *gold or otherwise*. The symptoms of the efficacy of the cure are these, viz.: the pain, *after* commencing, will endure for three or four hours, sometimes more, according to the *irritability* of the patient. After the acute pains have passed away, a soreness will continue for some time, accompanied by a looseness of the organ, occasioned by the inflamed state of the periosteum. This gradually dies away, and by the second or third day, *in almost every case, disappears*. If, when the raw cotton and the mastic are removed on the third day, the patient takes *cold water* in the mouth, and *no pain* arises from it, the *cause* is removed. This is *the proof in all cases*. I have been thus prolix, in order that you may be supported by one who has *tested* its efficacy for years with success, and, indeed, I make use of no other remedy. The following is the mixture alluded to, which I use,

and which is to be placed in *an ounce glass vial*, with *glass stopper*.
R. Three parts arsenic ; one do. acetate morphine. Mix.

EFFECTS OF CALCULUS IN THE FEMALE CHILD.

BY GEORGE A. REES, M.R.C.S.

THE following is the only case of the kind I have met with in the female out of nineteen thousand children who have been under my care ; I consider, therefore, that if briefly recorded it might be worthy of notice in your valuable Journal.

Ruth Mole, aged four years, was brought to me laboring under retention of urine, the mother stating that the child had not passed any water for two days and nights, and that the bowels had not acted during the same time.

July 12. There is considerable fever ; great pain ; constant moaning ; the head hot, and tossed from side to side : the pulse small and frequent ; the tongue dry, and covered with a brownish coating ; there is some delirium ; the abdomen is hot and tense ; the bladder perceived to be much distended, extending up to the umbilicus ; the external organs of generation are inflamed ; the clitoris distended ; the nymphæ slightly œdematos.

The distress of the child demanding immediate relief, a flexible catheter was introduced, and twelve ounces of turbid urine were drawn off, and an active aperient was ordered.

13. Immediate relief followed the abstraction of the urine, and the child slept for four hours. The bowels have acted twice freely ; there is constant inclination to go to stool, and considerable straining, causing the bowel to prolapse. No water has passed since yesterday ; the bladder is again palpably distended, and the same state of the external organs perceptible, but the fever is much abated.

The prolapsus ani and the state of the external organs of generation so analogous to what occurs in boys with retention of urine from urethral calculus (in whom erection of the penis with œdema of its integuments are the principal symptoms), led to the suspicion that the cause of retention in this instance might be calculus, which suspicion was found to be correct by the introduction of a probe into the urethra. It was, therefore, determined to leave the bladder as it was, unless urgent symptoms supervened, in the hope that the pressure of the urine might expel the stone from the passage.

14. The child is much the same in all respects, but the urine has dribbled away in small quantities since yesterday. The stone may be felt with a probe still lodging in the urethra. After a little trouble this was caught hold of by means of a small pair of common forceps, and brought forward to the orificium urethrae, through which its size prevented its coming without violence sufficient to produce laceration ; a small incision was, therefore, made, as less likely to be followed by incontinence of urine, and the stone extracted.

16. All symptoms relieved, but there is incontinence of urine.

22. The child is free from all symptoms, the incontinence of urine having ceased for the last four days.

The calculus is five lines in diameter, weighs eleven grains, and is nearly perfectly round. I believe a calculus of any other shape could hardly produce such symptoms in the female child.—*Lancet.*

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We omitted to mention last week that a pleasant meeting of the Council of this Society was held at the Masonic Temple, on the Wednesday preceding. A charter was prayed for by the physicians in the north part of Essex County for a district society, which was granted. No very important business was brought before the Council, of general interest to the profession.

Lithodeon.—A correspondent has directed our attention to the article called *lithodeon*, used by Dr. Mann, of this city, for filling teeth. Having no more partiality for secret tooth-filling compounds, than for secret medicines, we wish Dr. Mann would give his dental brethren all proper information concerning it, if, as represented, those teeth filled by the lithodeon nearly two years ago, are just as perfectly saved as they would have been by gold, and the patient saved from a great deal of pain connected with the operation. It seems as though gentlemen and ladies who have had their teeth filled with the lithodeon, could not conscientiously speak so decidedly in its favor if it were worthless, nor be deceived in the character of the protection which they assert has been afforded. We perceive, however, that a committee appointed by the American Society of Dental Surgeons, at their late meeting in Philadelphia, reported against the use of this and other substances as a substitute for gold.

Quackery in Georgia.—New England has generally been considered the place in which quacks could thrive better than in any other section of the Union. It is true that a host of them succeed very satisfactorily to themselves, especially those who are in the receipt of several thousand dollars per annum. But it is apparent, from a circular of huge dimensions which came the other day to the address of this office, that the inhabitants of the far-off State of Georgia are especially to be pitied, since G. F. Buchanan has published a kind of declaration, not precisely of independence, but of unparalleled impudence, alike obnoxious to the intelligence of the people in Wilkes County, as it must be to the good sense of the medical profession in that region. The proclamation beginneth thus—“*Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works.* In coming thus before my fellow citizens, to tender them my professional services as a physician, I am influenced principally by a determination to correct a series of evils, which I have long since

deplored with increasing solicitude." This reminds us of two lines in Hudibras :—

"The people have all patriots grown,
They talk of public good and mean their own."

Facts and important Information.—Such is the title of a little pamphlet, by Geo. Gregory, who has collected what is thus presented, from the writings and cases of eminent physicians, the whole relating to the vice of masturbation. The author is intending to throw off another edition in a few weeks, to be greatly improved by additional materials from high sources. Books on this subject have become somewhat numerous of late, and that they may exert a good influence in opposing the stealthy march of moral and physical pollution, is devoutly to be hoped.

Homœopathy at Home and Abroad.—The eighth anniversary meeting of the New York Homœopathic Society was held on the 23d. Dr. Gray is president.—Dr. Horner has been furnished, by voluntary contributions, with 27,000 florins for founding a homœopathic hospital at Gyongyos, in Hungary, which makes the seventeenth on the new medical system now existing in Europe.

M. Dieffenbach.—Louis Philippe, King of the French, has conferred the order of the legion of honor on this celebrated surgeon, for his discovery of the successful operation for strabismus. Although M. Dieffenbach was the first to operate on the tongue to overcome the cause of stammering, he has wholly renounced the operation, as being not only a dangerous business, but uncertain in its results. The last patient of his who submitted to the knife, bled to death under his hands.

Dartmouth College.—There are thirty-four junior and forty-six senior students in the medical department of this ancient and respectable College. From all we can learn, the lecture term has been, thus far, pleasant and profitable to all who are connected with the Institution.

Vermont Academy of Medicine.—We learn from the Castleton Statesman that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, held on the 5th inst., D. M. Reese, M.D., of New York, was unanimously elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, in place of H. Green, M.D., resigned. Dr. R. was the Professor of Practice in the Albany Medical College the first two years of its existence, in which time his courses did honor to himself and credit to the College. His connection with it, we are told, was discontinued in consequence of his professional engagements in New York, requiring his attention particularly during the winter season. Dr. R. is the American editor of the last edition of Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, and the author of several works upon medical and other subjects. The appointment of Dr. Reese completes the Faculty, which is composed of the following gentlemen :—Theory and Practice of Medicine, D. M. Reese, M.D.; Chemistry, Wm. Mather, M.D.; Surgery, F. H. Hamilton, M.D.; Ophthalmology, W. C. Wallace, M.D.; Physiology, Pathology, and Operative Obstetrics, C. L.

Mitchell, M.D.; *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Obstetrics*, Joseph Perkins, M.D.; *General, Special and Surgical Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence*, James McClintock, M.D.

Dislocation of the Wrist. By RALPH N. M'DERMOTT, Surgeon.—A young gentleman, *ætat.* between 14 and 15, climbing over a high wall, and finding himself falling, instinctively put out his hands to break his fall. He came with all his weight upon his out-spread palms, and states, that "his wrist was doubled under him," the inferior incisors cut deeply into the lower lip, and the left wrist was dislocated. I was sent for, and saw him in half an hour after the accident occurred. The carpus formed a tumor posteriorly, above which there was a depression. Anteriorly I could feel the ends of the radius and ulna, in the palm of the hand, which was semi-flexed, and supported carefully by his right hand. He complained of a numb or dead sensation in the limb.

Reduction was easily accomplished, and the power of motion in a great degree restored to the joint. A splint and cold lotion were applied, both of which were laid aside after the second day, not being found agreeable to my patient. A professional friend saw this case with me, and at once concurred in the diagnosis of dislocation.—*Lancet.*

Preservation of Leeches. By C. WATKINS.—Owing to the mortality prevalent during the summer months among leeches, I have tried many plans to keep them healthy, but none have succeeded so well as a piece of charcoal put into the water, which keeps it perfectly clear and sweet for a week or more; and since I have employed it I have not lost any, though previously the mortality had been great.—*Ib.*

Medical Miscellany.—At a town meeting in Hartford, Conn., a committee was raised to take into consideration the subject of providing a suitable hospital for the sick, at the Almshouse.—A singular disease prevails among the testaceous fishes, as they are called, viz., oysters, scallops and clams, in Contares County, N. C. When opened there is a gelatinous, bloody fluid within the shell, of a very unusual appearance.—Dr. Fitch, of Philadelphia, a dentist of high reputation, who was arrested and carried to Connecticut a short time since on a charge of forgery, has returned home. It is said to have been a malicious and wicked scheme to extort money from him.—Dr. Haddock is appointed post-master of the city of Buffalo.—A Thomsonian practitioner of East Randolph, Vt., has been indicted for causing the death of Jonathan Sherburne. The declaration of the complaint runs thus, viz.: "Not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 23d day of July, now last past, with force and arms, at Randolph aforesaid, in and upon one Jonathan Sherburne, in the peace of God and of this State, then and there, being wilfully and feloniously inclined, an assault did make, and certain hurtful and injurious and dangerous and inflammatory powders, commonly called composition powders, secretly prepared, mixed and made by him," &c. It is no way to make the medical profession respectable, for its members to become the persecutors of any class of practitioners which they pretend to look upon with marked contempt. This prosecution may exasperate a multitude of people against the regular profession, and increase Thomsonian patrons a hundred fold. Soft words turn away anger.

MARRIED.—At New Haven, Conn., A. B. Roberson, M.D., of New York, to Miss S. Taylor.—At New London, Conn., Dr. Jackson Bolton, of New York, to Miss Ann H. North, daughter of Dr. E. North.—At Conquest, N. Y., Luther R. Palmer, M.D., of Sterling, N. Y., to Miss Helen L. Perkins.—At Philadelphia, Albert Whitelsy, M.D., to Miss E. A. Townsend.

Number of deaths in Boston for the week ending October 16, 41.—Males, 19 Females, 22. Stillborn, 5. Of consumption, 9—apoplexy, 1—infantile, 6—dropsy in the head, 2—cholera infantum, 2—croup, 1—old age, 2—hooping cough, 1—lung fever, 1—typhus fever, 2—lumbar abscess, 1—canker, 1—malaria, 1—dysentery, 1—dropsy on the brain, 1—scarlet fever, 1—child-bed, 1—cholera morbus, 2.

ONE MEDICAL STUDENT,

Or correct moral habits, can be received into a physician's family on reasonable terms during the ensuing course of Medical Lectures in the city. Location convenient. Inquire at the Medical Journal office.

O 20—31*

Boston, October 18, 1841.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual course of Lectures for the session of 1841 and 42 will commence on the first Monday of November, 1841, and continue until the first of March, 1842.

J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, M.D., Prof. of Physiology.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M.D., Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN B. BECKM., M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

ROBERT WATTS, JR., M.D., Prof. of General, Special and Pathological Anatomy.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES QUACKENBOSS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Matriculation fee, \$5. Fee for the full course of lectures, \$108. Dissecting and Demonstration ticket, \$5. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board may be procured in this city for from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

N. B.—A preliminary course of lectures will be delivered by the Faculty during the month of October, commencing on the first Monday. This course will be free to the students of the College. The dissecting rooms will be opened for the season on the first Monday of October.

New York, 15th June, 1841.

Jo 23—epif

THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

The SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November next. The faculty is constituted as follows:

HORACE M. HAYDEN, M.D., Professor of Dental Physiology and Pathology.

H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M.D., Professor of Special Anatomy and Physiology.

CHARPIN A. HARRIS, M.D., Professor of Practical Dentistry.

THOS. E. BOND, JR., M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.

Candidates for graduation are required to attend two full courses of lectures, and to sustain a rigid examination upon the subjects taught in the Institution. A course of lectures in any respectable medical school will be considered equivalent to one in this.

To those who desire to prepare thoroughly for the practice of dentistry, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery offers great advantages. The Faculty, sustained by the approbation of the medical and dental professions, will exert themselves to do justice to their pupils and the public. They have abundant facilities at their command to enable them to perform the duties they have assumed, and it will be their constant aim to make the important Institution under their charge highly and permanently respectable.

A25—tN

THOS. E. BOND, JR., Dean.

MED. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and continue until the first of March. The faculty is composed as follows:

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M.D., Anatomy and Physiology.

GEORGE McCLELLAN, M.D., Surgery.

WILLIAM RUSH, M.D., Principles and Practice of Medicine.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY BIRD, M.D., Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, M.D., Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

WALTER R. JOHNSON, A.M., Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The College possesses a spacious reading room, an extensive museum illustrative of the several departments of medical science, and well-ventilated dissecting rooms. The latter are just completed, and will afford every facility for the prosecution of practical anatomy.

S. 22—epfw

S. G. MORTON, M.D., Dean.

THEODORE METCALF, APOTHECARY.

No. 33 Tremont Row, Boston, is sole agent for the sale of Bull's Philadelphia Gold Foil. He has also the largest assortment of mineral teeth to be found in New England. Together with turnkeys, forceps, drills, files, mirrors, platina, and almost every article used by dentists. English and American surgical instruments, in great variety.

Any instrument not in store, obtained to order at three days' notice.

Ap 7—6m

*Medical Advertisements.***COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, annually, and continue until the 1st of March.

- During this period, full courses will be delivered on the various branches of medicine by
- THOMAS SEWALL, M.D., Professor of Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.
 - HARVEY LINDSLEY, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
 - THOMAS MILLER, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
 - JOHN M. THOMAS, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 - J. FREDERICK MAY, M.D., Professor of Surgery; late Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.
 - FREDERICK HALL, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
 - SAMUEL C. SMOUT, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

As there are many young men of talent and worth in different parts of our country who, from restricted circumstances, are unable to avail themselves of the benefit of public lectures, the Professors have resolved to admit, gratuitously, two such students from each of the States, and one from each of the Territories. In order, however, to guard against individuals whose education and character do not qualify them to become useful members of the profession, the selection is placed in the hands of the Senators and Delegates of Congress, each of whom has the right to select one student from his respective State or Territory, and whose certificate of selection will be a passport to all the lectures, by paying only, on entering 'the school, the usual matriculating fee of five dollars.

The entire expense, for a Course of Lectures by all the Professors, is \$70. Dissecting Ticket, \$10; optional with the student.

Good board can be procured at from three to four dollars per week. THOMAS MILLER, M.D.
Washington, May 1, 1841. My 12—JamtN *Dean of the Faculty.*

MEDICAL LECTURES IN BOSTON.

THESE Lectures begin annually in the Medical College, in Mason street, Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, and continue four months.

	Fees.
Anatomy and Operative Surgery, by	\$15.00
Midwifery and Med. Jurisprudence, by	10.00
Materia Medica, by	10.00
Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, by	10.00
Chemistry, by	15.00
Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, by	Drs. WARE and BIGELOW, 15.00

At a meeting of the Medical Faculty, May 29, 1841, it was *Voted*, That hereafter two full courses of lectures in this school be required of candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine. But for one of these courses a substitute may be received in a course of lectures at any other medical institution in which the number of teachers is not less than six, and in which the time occupied by lectures is not less than four months.

WALTER CHANNING, Dean.

Boston, August 21, 1841.

81—epTN

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SESSION 1841-42.

THE Lectures will commence on Monday, the 1st of November, and be continued, under the following arrangement, to the middle of March ensuing:—

Practice and Theory of Medicine, by	NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M.D.
Chemistry, by	ROBERT HARE, M.D.
Surgery, by	WILLIAM GIBSON, M.D.
Anatomy, by	WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine, by	SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by	GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by	HUGH L. HODGE, M.D.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by	W. W. GERHARD, M.D. and
" on Surgery, by	DRS. GIBSON and HORNER,

Will be delivered at the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley). Students are also admitted to the Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the city.

Aug. 23, 1841. A 25—1Decl Dean of the Med. Faculty, 263 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE next annual session of Lectures will commence on the first Tuesday in November, 1841, and continue sixteen weeks.

- ALDEN MARCH, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.
- JAMES M'NAUGHTON, M.D., Prof. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- T. ROMEYN BECK, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica.
- EBENEZER EMMONS, M.D., Prof. Obstetrics and Natural History.
- LEWIS C. BECK, M.D., Prof. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
- JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D., Prof. Anatomy.
- THOMAS HUN, M.D., Prof. Institutes of Medicine.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Prof. Medical Jurisprudence.

Fees for all the courses, \$70. Graduation fee, \$20. Matriculation fee, \$5. Boarding from \$2 to \$3.50 per week.

*ALDEN MARCH, M.D., President of Faculty.
J. H. ARMSBY, M.D., Registrar.*

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by D. CLAPP, JR., at 134 Washington St., corner of Franklin St., to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid. It is also published in Monthly Parts, with a printed cover. There are two volumes each year. J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., Editor. Price \$3.00 a year in advance, \$3.50 after three months, or \$4.00 if not paid within the year. Two copies to the same address, for \$5.00 a year, in advance. Orders from a distance must be accompanied by payment in advance or satisfactory reference. Postage the same as for a newspaper.